# CONGRESS.

Senate Consideration of the Tariff-Tax Bill.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Dissected in the House.

The Funding Bill Under Discussion in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1870. THE ALASKA FUR INTERESTS.

The House amendments to the bill "to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska" occupied the Senate during the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.), of Mass., moved to limit the franchise of the seal fishing company to be organized under the bill to five instead of twenty years The importance of the seal fisheries of the islands of St. Paul, and St. George, Alaska, and the necessity for their protection by a government corporation, as a source of revence, were urged on the one hand, and on the other the impolicy of giving an exclusive mo-

nopoly of a great interest to a few individuals.

Mr. Wilson's motion was lost by 13 to 44, and, at half-past twelve o'clock, the House amendments were concurred in by yeas 42 to nays 9. The following merning business was then trans-

acted:—
JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing an exploration and survey of the Tehrantepec and Micaragua route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pactic occans.

The same committee, on motion of Mr. Sumner, were discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution for a ship canal survey across the isthmus of Darien and various memorials on the subject, all of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution for the relief of officers of the navy, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill to mend the Homesteal act for the benefit of sol-

diers.
It allows soldiers, sailors and marines who served one year in the war of the rebellion to receive patents for home teads upon two years' residence.
At one o'clock the Senate went into executive session—Yeas 23, mays 23.

Mr. Fown.zu, rep.) of Tenn., introduced a bill to preserve the public fath and to protect the rights of persons under the laws and treates of the United

States.

It authorizes the adjudication, by the United States courts, of Mexican land claims not passed upon by the Land Commission of 1851.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a bill to promote railroad communication in the Southern

States. It authorizes the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad and the North Louisman and Texas Railroad, to consolitate for the purpose of forming a junction with the fexas Pacific Road at Marshall, and grants to said roads twenty sections of land per mile.

At one o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

THE TARIFF TAX BILL.

At ten minutes past two o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate proceeded with the Tax bill, the question being on amendments to the paragraph relating to Besseiner steel, to reduce the duty on steel railway bars one-half cent per pound, and also to strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of VL, was in favor of giving the interest sufficient protection, so as to stimulate it to compete with the British manufacture. He spoke of the great value of the discovery of the Besseiner steel process.

upon proof of property by the owner. At half-past four o'clock the Senale took a recess

until evening.

The evening session was devoted to the considera-

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, June 39, 1870. The House resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation biff.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations recommending concurrence in some and non-cur-rence in others of the Senate amendments was agreed to as a whole, except where special votes Wr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., asked for a separate

vote on the amendment in which the committee re-commended non-concurrence, appropriating \$36,753 for the payment to Indians in Michigan for the difference between coin and currency paid to them in 1863 and 1864, under treaty supulations, with five of the amendment.

Mr. SARGENT (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amend-

Mr. Sakgent, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment, as established a most dangerous and costly procedent, that would apply as well to the soldiers, sallors and pensioners and all other creditors of the government as to Indians, whose agents had been sharp enough to have stipulited for payment in coin. The principle was as binding morally in the one case as in the other.

On a count by tellers there were but twenty-one yeas. No farther count was asked, and the amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. EKCK, (dem.) of Ky., asked for a separate vote on the amendment, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence, making large appropriations ander indian treaties of 1367 and 1368, which freaties the Forticta Congress had refused to ratify. He said there were fifteen or twenty of these amendments, aggregating one million live hundred thousand dollars, and he wished to have the vote of the House upon them, as an instruction to the committee of conference to which the bill would be referred. Those appropriations, if made, would run for tirry years, and would cost the government between fity and sixty millions.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wia, boped that the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations would be adhered to, and expressed his disapproval of the entire system of Indian treaties.

The amendments in question were all non-concurred in.

Mr. Axxii., (dem.) of Cal., asked for a separate

The amendments in question were all non-concurred in.

Mr. Axtrill, (Jem.) of Call, asked for a separate vote on the amendment increasing the appropriation for the incidental expenses of the Indian service in California from seven million five hundred thousand dollars to ten million deliate. He opposed the amendment as being intended for the removal of the peaceful, industrious, civilized Mission Indians, who are citizens and voters, to a reservation in san Diego county. He represented the movement as a speculative one to secure the larges of those Mission Indians. ns a speculative one to secure the arms of those Mission indians.

Mr. Salviasr endorsed the remarks of his collegue.

Mr. Samsast endorsed the remarks of his colleague.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.
Mr. Drousen, (rep.) of Texas, asked for a separate
vote on an amendment, in which the Committee on
Appropriations recommended concurrence, forbidding deductions from indian annatives on agonatof dependations. He argued against the amendment, taking the ground that the principle thus
shrogated was the correct and common sense mode
of dealing with the Indian depretations.
Mr. Wilkerson, (rep.) of Minn., argued in the
same direction.

Mr. Sangast argued in support of the amendment, contending that the existence of such a sys-

Mr. Barge r argued in support of the amendment, commanding that the existence of such a system strongisted the gotting up of calinas for indian depredetions, and flustrated by citing the case of a fewn granier, who, not flading a good market for the case of the case of

randulem claims.

Ins amendment was concurred in.

A complities of conference was ordered on the

The House then, as the business of the morning hour, proceeded to the consideration of REFORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Commerce, ereported back the Senate bill to constitute Omnha, Nebraska, a port of delivery. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer also reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by way of the Wiscon-im and Fox rivers.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill granting to the Evansythe and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river. Passed.

river. Passed.

Also the bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missoari river on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mansas.

Mr. Firkelnburg, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment requiring the spans of the draw, if it be a drawbridge, to be not less than two hundred feet in the clear on each side of the central pivot.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bility passed.

the clear on each side of the central pivot.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also the bill to amend the act of July 18, 1866, further to prevent smaggling, relating to ship stores putchased at Canadian ports. Passed.

Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill creating a collection district in New Jersey, to be called the District of Jersey City, and creating it a poil of entry. Passed.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. L. from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill rectling the project of building a ship canal from Barastable bay to Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts, eight miles long and twenty-three feet depth of water, at an expense of seven mil ion doliars, and pledging the faith of the government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the canal, the expense not to exceed two millions.

The objection being made by Mir. Bannjamin, (rep.) of Mo., that the bill made an appropriation, and must be first considered in Committee of the Whole, it was so referred.

Mr. Pinkeinburg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill creating a port of delivery at Duluth, Minn.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

DUTIES ON SUGAIR, COPPER, ac.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial of the importers and grocers of Fhindelphia, asking that any change in the dulies on sugar, molasses, tea, coffect spices shall not take effect until the 31st of December, 1870.

Mr. Bennjamin, from the conference committee on the bill defining the dulies of p. Diston agents, made a report. He explained that as to fees of pension and can'm agents, they were fixed in this report at ten doliars, except where written agreements are made and field at the department, in which cases the maximum fee shall be twenty-five doliars.

Mr. Eawrence, (rep.) of Onno, opposed the report at ten doliars, except where written agreements are made and field at the department, in which cases the maximum fee shall be twenty-five doliars.

Mr. Edwarner, contents, the handed in a t

seat.

The resolutions are to be called up for action on Friday next week.

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Mr. Paine gave notice that after the Funding bill was out of the way he would bring a lot of contested election cases before the House.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS IN NEBRASKA.

On motion of Mr. Taape, (rep.) of Neb., the Senate bill for the renef of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE FUNDING BILLS.

The House then, at a quarter past two o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, a verbal amendment was made, striking out at the end of section four the words, "at any time before the end of the notice provided for in the second section of this act."

Mr. Schenck said that if the debate had not been

At ten minutes past two octock the doors were reopened and the Senate Proceeded with the Tax xills and the senate proceeded with the Tax xills are considered to be senate received to referre the prograph of the senate proceeded with the Tax xills are considered to be senate received to referre the prograph of the senate received to referre the prograph of the senate process.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vi., was in favor of giving the interest sufficient propection, so as to stimulate it to compete with the British manufacture. He spoke of the great value of the discovery of the Bessener steel process.

Mr. CAMRON, rep.) of Pa., oppose? reduction, remarking that so far not one dollar had been realized upon steel manufactured in this country.

Mr. Scott, in correction of a statement that the least royalty paid for the manufacture of Bessener steel rails was five dollars in gold per ton, stated upon the authority of Mr. Morrell, one of the threat trustees of the patent process, that since Pebruary last the royalty had been reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per fon.

Mr. Powerroy's amendment to reduce the duty on the duty.

Mr. Powerroy's amendment to reduce the duty on steel railway bars from one and a half to one cent was the reduced to—yers 29, tays 22.

g.Mr. Wilson, moved to make the duty one steel railway bars from one and a quarter to one cent per pound.

An amendment to impose twenty per cent duty on states for rooting was a rejected—15 to 27.

Mr. Moskilla, (rep.) of XL, moved to mach mentioned allowing machinery manufactured expressly for spinning cotion in the yarn to be implified free for one year, Rejected, only tweive Scindiors right in the animality of science and art. Rejected.

Mr. SCORRE, Repected, only tweive Scindiors right in the animality of scinding scheme recommended by the Secretary of the proposition, which was a great improvement allowing machinery manufactured expressly for spinning cotion in the yarn to be implified from the animality of the fire saw dauger in disturbing the bonded to t cent; and a fature to do so, after making the effort, would react against the credit to the government. Third—But if it could be negotiated at all it would be only in Europe, where a lower rate of interest prevails, and this would involve the huminating necessity of this government becoming an applicant to foreign capitalists for pecanisty favor. Fourth—Because, if thus negotiated, it would take out of the country forty millions a year as interest to be paid abroad, where it would be expended for the advantage of other people; whereas, if the det were held in the United States, its interest would be paid at home, and thus assist in the development of domestic industries and in the ability of the people to bear its burdens. Fifth—A foreign debt is a curse to any country, Better to bear the debt at home, even at a higher rate of interest, until the debt is reduced to a more endurable volume, thank to more gaze the country to those whose

the debt at home, even at a higher rate of anterest, until the debt is reduced to a more endurable votume, than to mortgage the country to those whose projudices and sympathes are notifie to American prosperity audinational success, and who, in a moment of trouble between the United States and other nations, would take advantage of the necessities of the United States to imperit their security.

Mr. BUTLEE, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the amendment of Mr. Blair, and suggested the dimounty that might present itself in England, raising the value of the pound sterling, or in France, debasing her tranc, as she had done many a time before. He did not desire the bonds of the United States to be held abroad. That was the great danger of the funding system. The United States government had now twelve hundred millions of its bonds held abroad, besides \$800,000,000 of State, country, city and corporate bonds so that this country was drained annually of \$120,000,000, repeating on a large scale the cvi of 178h absencesism. He therefore did not desire to have any inducement held out to have the debt taken abroad.

Mr. HROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., contested the views

\$120,000,000, repeating on a large scale the evil of frish absenteeism. He therefore did not desire to have any inducement held out to have the debt taken abroad.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., contested the views expressed by his colleague (Mr. Wood), whose first objection was that it disturbed the bonded debt as how existing. For his part he wanted to see it disturbed. The government had been paying five, six, seven and eight per cent interest, and he wanted that species of disturbances which would reduce it to four per cent. As to the second objection made by Mr. Wood, that it was impossible to sell United States four per cent bonds abroad, he dented that it was four per cent bonds abroad, he dented that it was either impossible or improbable. As to the objection against the bonds being held abroad, he reminded his colleague that the greater part of the bonded debt of the government was now held abroad and was likely to be, and this bill would not change that fact. He replied to other objections, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Blair. The policy of expressing amounts in the language or money of foreign countries might do very well for adventurous railroad corporations, but would be unbecoming in a great nation.

Mr. Jupp, (rep.) of Ili., remarked that the principal

tries might do very well for adventurous railroad corporations, but would be unbecoming in a great nation.

Mr. Judd, (rep.) of fil., remarked that the principal feature of the first section of the bill was that it was thoroughly American. There was no word or syllable in it indicating that the government sought a foreign loan. He argued that the proposition made by Mr. Blair was unnecessary, as bondholders parchased through brokers, who were perfectly familiar with the relative value of an American dollar.

Mr. Schenck argued that Mr. Blair's amendment was unnecessary, as the bonds and coupons were payable at the Treasury of the United States. As to the argument that a four per cent issue would fall in talls country because the people paid eight and ten per cent interest, he said that the reason they had to pay so much was because the government paid such high interest. When the government reduced its rate of interest the general rates of interest would fall in proportion.

Mr. Coburn, (rep.) of Ind., remarked that the practical question was, where could the government get money the cheapest? Here ten her cent was a common rate of interest, but in Europe it was much lower. If European capitalists took these bonds at four per cent he would say, amen! let them have them. Why not pay interest to a European as well as to an American? What was dollar a greater loss when paid to a European than it was when paid to an American? What was dollar a greater loss when paid to a European than it was when paid to an American? What was dollar a greater loss when paid to a European than it was when paid to an American? What was dollar a greater loss when paid to a European than it was when paid to an American? What was the alternative? If the government did not borrow money in Europe where would it borrow if it here, then it withdrew one thousand millions from the lineasity of the country. He preferred that the money should be objained in Europe instead of colvering Americans into money lenders, sharks and Jews. He wantel the

The amendments offered by Messrs. Blair and Davisiwere rejected.

Mr. Mayhest, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to sirike from the first section that clause which exempts the bonds and coupons from all taxation, and spoke in support of it.

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Mayhest withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., renewed it and argued that Congress had no right to divest likelf of its power over taxation. This Congress could not bind or restrain any future Congress from exercising that power.

ing that power.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the amendment and denied the correctness of the legal position taken by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., sustained the amendment.

meat.
Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., opposed it, and appealed to his democratic colleagues not to place themselves in an impracticable position and not to put ob-tacles in the way of a measure which would reduce by one-third the amount of interest which the government

had now to pay.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., argued that while the five-twenty bonds were liable to federal taxation, Con-gress could declare these four per cent bonds exempt from all taxation. That would not be actually re-lieving them from taxation, but would be merely discounting the taxation in advance.

Mr. Woodward maintained the correctness of his constitutional position, and argued to prove that fact.

constitutional position, and argued to prove that.

Mr. Hollman was willing to have the bonds declared exempt from State taxation, but was unwilling, as he believed the people were, to allow Congress to divest itself of the right of taxation.

The amendment striking out the clause exempting the bonds from taxation was rejected by a large majority, the yeas and mays being refused.

Mr. INGRESOLL, (rep.) of ill., moved an amendment to make the bonds and coupons payable in lawful inoney instead of in coin, which was rejected.

Mr. Maishall, (dem.) of ill., moved to make the bonds redeemable after twenty instead of after thirty years, which was rejected.

Mr. Couran moved to make the bonds fifty year bonds, which was rejected.

bonds, which was rejected.

Mr. Van Thump, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to make them thousand year bonds, which was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment prohibiting the employment of agents in the United States or elsewhere, which was rejected.

No further amendments were offered to the first section.

The second section was then readments.

Mr. Wood offered an amendment prohibiting the payment of any commission or brokerage for the saile, exchange or transfer of any of these bonds.

Mr. Schenck said that there was nothing in the bill which would authorize the payment of any brokerage.

Mr. Kandall, (dem.) of Pa., supported the amendment, and agreed that it was a necessary and proper one.

one.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the amendment. He thought it would be very difficult indeed to negotiate a four per cent loan while the six per cent bonds were not yet at par. He therefore favored leaving with the Secretary of the Treasury a large amount of discretion in the matter. The amendment was rejected—yeas 50, nays 104.

The following committees of conference were announced:—

On the Indian Appropriation bill—Messrs. Sar-gent, Beck and Clarke, of Kansas. On the National Currency bill—Messrs. Judd, Packer and Knott. use then, at forty-five minutes past four

#### NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Grand Reception at Their New Floating Most Pleasant Festivities.

Much of eloquent description has been expended

upon those floating palaces our spiendid oceanic steamships and the superbly adorned steamers plying the Hudson river and the Sound, but the floating boathouse of the New York Athletic Club, which has just been completed and on which the members of the club gave a grand reception last evening at its present moorings on the Harlem river, at the foot of 131st street stands far ahead of anything of the floating line of this peculiar character. Last evening it was gorgeously decked with American flags and with the other interior appointments of its own beautiful flag and small boats and Chinese lanterns presented a fine and animated appearance. The only difficulty was house to uncomfortable repletion.

Among the guests were members of the Nassau,

Columbia, Argonaut, Atlanta, Gulick and Atlantic boat clubs; and conspicuous among the other guests were J. S. Mott, of Hott Haven, and Mr. V. Seamen, of the Great San Francisco and China Tea House, Clatin & Co.

It would take a good deal of time and space to describe the pleasant festivities. The 160 members of the club, nearly all of whom were present, did their utmost to make the occasion a pleasant one. If was proposed to have some scull races, but these were omitted, though a boat's crew of the members gave an exhibition of their skill at the oar, which elicited the most unbounded encomiums. An anusing as well as an exciting feature was a test race in which the participants were Frank Henry, J. C. Babcock, H. A. Heines and Georg Tappen. All were submerged. Frank Henry was the only one accomplishing the prescribed distance without being upset in the water. There was an immense throng of spectators who witnessed with delight the sport. Concluding the festiviries was a collation, at which the daintiest of viands and choicest of wines were caten and drank to the most exhibitanting patrolic airs by a band of music.

The New York Athletic Club has been in existence only about a year. It has a gymnasum at No. 29 St. Mark's place, and has only lately added boating to its line of athletic exercises. The members are all hardy young men, and promise to give high character and dignity as well as renown to the Columbia, Argonaut, Atlanta, Gulick and Atlantic

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa, which arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Washington, will remain here until Saturday, when she will take Admiral Farragut on board and proceed to Portsmouth, N. H. From thence she will return to New York via Newport and Boston. The following is a list of her officers:—

list of her officers:— Boson. The following is a Lieutenant—D. G. McRitchie commanding. Mates—J. Scranson, executive officer; H. J. Coop, F. Lee and S. C. Hull.

Assistant Paymaster—J. G. Hobbs.
Engineers—First Assistant, John Purdy (in charge); Second Assistants, J. L. Bright and J. E. Watts.

Waits.

Assistant Surgeon—— Ross.

Pulmaster's Clerk—Stephen Tabor.

The Tallapoosa made a quick ran from Philadelphia to New York, the voyage taking about twenty-four hours.

The United States steamer Saginaw, Commander Sicard, was at Honolulu June 2, having returned from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's station at Midway Island.

Sicard, was at Honolula June 2, having returned from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's station at Midway Island.

Advices from Callao, Peru, to the 14th of May, report that Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific squadron, arrived at that port on the 29th ultimo, on the United States steamer Saranac. Commodore McDougal, who will have this division under his special orders, also arrived, and was shortly to proceed to Valparaise to await the Guerriere, now on her way to the coast. Our naval force in Callao was quite respectable, being composed of the Saranac, Kearsarge, Resaca and Onward. It was the Admiral's intention to remain some time, there to meet the British flying squadron, soon expected here.

## MATILDA HERON AND THE BOGUS PRINCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: After reading a letter signed "Cousin George," in Wednesday's HERALD, I determined, for the first time, to tax the leniency of that world-renowned paper and use the "Voice of the People," not in my own behalf, but in the cause of one for whom I have the greatest respect and admiration. The idea that Matida Heron's (or, more correctly, Mme. Robert Stoepel's) testimony could, under any circum stances, "have but little weight" I must refute, as, knowing that lady as intimately as I do, I cannot in justice to my own knowledge of her attributes allow others to hint even at such a possibility. With truth as the corner stone Mme. Stoepel's character soars beautiful and pure above all insinuations of stran-gers, and, surrounded, as she is, by the heartfelt love of her acquaintances she can well afford to smile at the misconstructions of those who know her not. In the misconstructions of those who know her not. In her evidence regarding the so-called Princess Editha she confined herself to facts. That strange being was left sick and an object of charity at the house where Mme. Stoepel boarded, who, with her proverbial generosity, nursed and aided her ail in her power, and was told a simple tale of sorrow which she fully believed. After Miss Claudia (as she was then called) recovered and left, Mme. Stoepel heard of her under three different names, and last, but not least, as "Lola Montez' daughter." When sent for during her escapade at the Astor House, under the above character, what was Mme. Stoepel's course? To save the woman from the Tombs, and fully concurring with the physician's opinion that she was insane, she offered to pay her expenses at an asylum, and took her to one for that propose, with what result every one who reads the Heraldo khows. Simply through her humane treatment of a fellow creature Mme. Stoepel became mixed in the affair of the bogus Princess, and also came in contact with negacing of whom she knew nothing. She is not a behever in "Women. Rights," as expounded by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, mis exercises that most beautiful of ail rights, care for the Poor and afflicted, and many orphans have cause to bless the day that brought them to the notice of that eccentric but grand woman. her evidence regarding the so-called Princess Editha

## FIREWORKS.

The Pyrotechnic Art as It Was and as It Is Now.

Brilliant Achievements of Inventive Genius Illustrated in Modern Pyrotechnics-lhe Dazzling Splendors of the Master Products of This Great School of Later Day Art-Sources and Extent of the Manufacture of Fireworks - These Explosive Pabrics as an Element of Danger - Pyrotechnic Nomenclature.

The rolling year, bringing its changes of seasons its storms and sunshine, its frost and snow and its heated terms, as unfailingly brings with it that great epochal day in our republic of free States-the Fourth of July. This great national holiday is close upon us, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of our country most active preparations are being made to give fitting glory and celat to the day we celebrate. Nowhere, however, is it more gener-ally or more enthusiastically observed than in this city. What with firing of national salutes, and marching of soldiers, and beating of drums and evoking shricking melodies from car-piercing files; what with our national embiem, the unfading stripes and its undimmed stars, proudly floating from housetops and windows and balconies and our shipping and public buildings; what with extra performances at the theatres, and steamboat excursions and pionics; what with the pa-triotic but confusing clatter of pistol-firing and explosions of fire crackers and torpedoes and gre nades; what with the public pyrotechnic displays at the various parks in the evening and private pyrotechnics from nearly every private house in the city giving giorious splendor of dazzling and variegated ights to all the regions of the upper air; what with all this and very much more that might be added to give completeness to the picture, the coming Fourth

ights to all the regions of the upper air; what with all this and very much more that might be added to give completeness to the picture, the coming Fourth of July promises to be a particularly busy day, and, altogether, its celebration unwontedly animated and brilliant. Chief of interest in all these, however, and that giving greatest giory to the day, and to all classes, and pre-eminently to our juvenile population, forming its most attractive feature, is the SUBJECT OF FIREWORKS.

The is scarcely any specialty of modern manufacture in which the resources of human ingenuity have been more severely taxed to nehieve pleasing, and, at the same time, wonderful and startling effects, than in the manufacture of fireworks. Time was when national patriotism, fluding its culminating expression on the anniversary of our national birth, was content with diminuitive cannon, banging out "Yankee Doodle" and "Hall Columbia" on meuphonious drums, reading the Declaration of Indedence, and bondire illuminations, in which far barrels took a conspictoffs pirt. But this was anterior to the birth of Young America, anterior to the railroad and telegraph and steam press, anterior to the present age of brilliant inventive genius, anterior to dazzing displays, extraordinary effects and sedulous striving in everything after the supremely sensational. Everything now must be of the "great guna" order, not only the cannon themselves, but there must be big drum corps and big regiments and big craors, whose bold flights of oratory bear their hearrs upward and upward till the latter, of feebler pitions, in the attempt to follow them, become atterly bewildered and lost among the misty mazes of the far away cerulean regions and proud empyrean domain of the remotest fixed stars and the highfailutin spouters of our modern flighty school. And this is not all. Keeping pace with this progressive growth, this aspiring after the service of the progressive growth, this aspiring after the work of the progressive growth and the progressive growth and th

as a great and undying institution. Of course the manufacture of Chinese crackers by the people of the Celestial empire is doubtless very ancient; but up to thirty years ago the manufacture of fireworks in this country was very slight. The old figm of Wm. H. Perigo & Co., of No. 190 Front street, was one of the very first to embark in the business, and now their sales are among the largest in the city and extend all over the country. I ransient as the trade is—the sales forthe country beginning about the 1st of May and those of the city nearly six week later, and neither counting after the Fourth of July, except in timited quantities for political meetings and other like demonstrations—it has now reached a large aggregate figure, embracing in the manufacture immense capital and a large number of workmen. Maiden lane is full of the larger retailers, and there is hardly a fancy retail store in the city that does not in the season of the trade lay in a full assortment of these pyrotechnic products. Though our city is the great centre of manufacture and trade, there is segredly a militor city that has not its special manufactory. Patriotism is a strongly defined characteristic of our people, and when, in giving expression to this honored and noble feeling, amusement becomes a leading element there is no resisting its fascinations, and the question of expense is the last one considered.

people, and when, in giving expression to this honored and noble feeling, amusement becomes a leading element there is no resisting its fascinations, and the question of expense is the last one considered.

THE CHIEF MANUFACTORIES.

One of the largest manufactories in this country is that of Mr. Haddield, in East Williamsburg. The Messis. Edge have also a large manufactory in Jersey City; but the specialty of this latter firm is exhibition pieces, in the successful manufacture of which they are without a rival, as is abuniantly and conclusively shown in the splendid pyrotechnic exhibitions in our public parks given during the past few years under their direction. Another large manufactory at East Williamsburg, and so has Mr. Schaerfenberg at Brooklyn. From these manufactories are intrushed the great bulk of the fireworks sold in the United States. A look through any of these manufactories is at once curious and pleasing—curious, as showing the wonderful chemical skill shown in the combinations of the various ingredients employed, the artistic comminging of colors and ingenious devices and forms; and pleasing, as revealing the almost sure harmicssness of the completed fabrics. It is vital to insure this latter point, and hence, though some of the agents employed are of the most destructive of nature's forces, the utmost palins are taken to put such a chock on these forces as to hold complete mastery over them.

It is undermisable that with all the painstaking there are, however, sources of danger. The greatest danger is in the combinations used and required in producing colored fires; but even here very farely, except through culpable negligence, do accidente occur. Recently, however, a dangerous toy in the shape of a new torpedo has made its appearance. They are too powerful for toys, the explosive material employed in both is the same, consisting of amorphous, phosphorus and chlorate of potash. They are too powerful for toys, the explosive power of each being equal to a minker dead producing colored fires; but

are rockets of all kinds, the latest being a patent tra-pod, which does away with the long stick, and there are floral bombs, revolving suns, kaleidoscopes, shields and flags, prairie roses, chaplets, polka quadrilies, rainbows, revolving serpents, and so on at infinition to the more complex and difficult pro-ducts of the art—the great master exhibition pieces shown on Fourth of July nights in our leading city parks.

The following general order will be promulgated

#### BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Mr. McCormick, the Mayor's clerk, is said to be dangerously ill.

The stable of Messrs, Wright & Brooks was felo mously entered last night and robbed of fifty dollars' worth of harness.

Mrs. R. A. Lewis, of No. 181 Union street, had her pocket picked of twenty-eight dollars while passing through Fulton street on Wednesday evening.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners made a number of changes among the sergeants vesterday; but the names of the officials were not disclosed.

Yesterday Dr. Cochran Health Officer, 7issued an order to the Sanitary Squad not to allow any of the crews of vessels from Quarantine to land in Brook-

The Board of Health met yesterday, when a number of ponds in the Eighth ward were declared to be a nulsance and ordered to be filled at the expense of the owners of the property.

Mr. Guidet, for whom a warrant was issued for violating the act of the Legislature regulating the hours of labor, has not as yet been arrested. The case will probably be tried before Justice Walsh.

The Superintendents of the Poor of Kings county passed a resolution yesterday that the Counsel of the Board be directed to sue Thomas Cooper, of Hicksville, L. I., for the board of his wife at the Lu-natic Asylum, he naving refused to pay the same.

An unoccupied house at the corner of Hudson

venue and John street was destroyed by fire at one o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by Mrs. Hawkins, who estimates her loss at \$2,500: insured for \$3,000 in the Long Island Insurance Company. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. Detective Denton arrested a man named James

King yesterday on a charge of stealing \$60 from his employer, Henry Wechmann, doing business at No. 42 Fulton street. The prisoner returned \$14 of the money, pleaded guilty and was committed by Judge Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury. A communication or petition was received by the Board of Health, from a number of citizens' com-

plaining of a chemical factory in the Seventeenth ward as being an intolerable nuisance. The matter was referred to Aldermen Clancy and Elliott, to-gether with Dr. Cochrane, to report at the next meeting of the Board. Detective Folk arrested Charles Votey, alias Charles Linden, yesterday, on a charge of passing a

forged check on Stein & Brothers, livery stable keepers, No 191 and 193 Washington street. The check was on the Bowery National Bank and was given for carriage hire. Judge Waish held the accused to answer and set the examination down for the 8th of July. William Boar caused the arrest of George W. Lee

yesterday on a charge of perjury. The complainant alleges that the accused committed perjury while testifting in his own behalf in a suit brought by him in the Jity Court, on the 13th of April, to recover \$10,000 damages from the defendant for shander. The action for shander was for the publication of a libellous letter in a Sunday paper. Yesterday Michael McCarty, twenty-three years of

age, was taken before Justice Waish on a charge of picking pockets. The accused was found with two watches in his possession by detectives Folk, Denton and Videto, on Tuesday, at the Union base ball grounds. One of the watches was claimed by Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of New York. This McCarty is said to have served a term in State Prison. His examination was set down for Monday.

Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a peremptory mandamus directing Mayor Kalbneisch to sign \$150,000 worth of the bonds for Kalbleisch to sign \$159,000 worth of the bonds for the further improvement of Prospect Park. The Mayor objected to signing the bonds, on the ground that they were dated from the 1st of January, 1570, while the act authorizing their issue was not passed until May. Judge Pratt has ordered the Mayor to date the bonds July 18, sign them and deliver them to the Comptroller of the city.

Some incendiary set fire to a small frame building at the corner of Bedford and Willoughby avenues, at two o'clock yesterday morning, and before the fiames could be controlled by the firemen there were alve buildings destroyed. The one in which the firement was occupied by Mr. Dennis as a carpenter shop, and Mr. William Davis, stair builder. Mr. Dennis lost \$500 on stock and tools and Mr. Davis lost \$600. Mr. Davis was insured in the Phornix of Brooklyn. The adjoining building was occupied by Hugh Brothers, who sustain a loss of \$500; insured in the Fireman's Trust Insurance Company for \$500. The buildings, which were owned by Mr. Underhill, were valued at \$1,500; insured in the Nassau Insurance Company. Alexander Corother & Brothers occupied an adjoining building as a carpenter shop. Loss \$1,500; insured in the Phornix and Nassau for \$500 each. Two small frame buildings in the rear were destroyed. These were owned by Mr. Robbins and Mrs. Kenna, who sustain a loss of \$1,000 each. two o'clock yesterday morning, and before the

ball at the Brooklyn Academy of Music In-1869 are endeavoring to find out who be held responsible for the \$2,800 which Mr. Joseph Leggett, the Treasurer which Mr. Joseph Leggett, the Treasurer of the ball committee falled to pay over. The ball, as is well known, was given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the firemen of the old volunteer department, and now a year has passed, and yet the money has not been paid into the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Mr. Leggett has been treasurer of the ball committee for the past ten years and has always paid the money over promptly. The trustees of the Widows and Orphans' Fund now blame the ball committee for not competing Mr. Leggett to give security. No security was ever required from him. Mr. Leggett has given Mr. Massey his life insurance policy as collateral security, and says he will pay the money as soon as he is able to his life insurance policy as collateral security, and says he will pay the money as soon as he is able to do so.

for holding the inquest over the body of Isabella Mullen, the little girl who was crushed to death on Mullen, the little girl who was crushed to death on Sunday by the fall of the Hamilton Avenue Market. The cause of the casualty is still a subject of discussion, and various reasons have been assigned for it. Some aver that it was caused by the heat, others that some malicious person undermined it. Frederick S. Massey, the Superintendent of Buildings, has made a partial investigation of the premises, but could not discover anything which was calculated to throw a light upon the mystery. He ascertained that no heavy goods were stored in the market, and that it was always considered a very substantial structure. The most probable cause of the disaster is that the foundation of the market was undermined by rats, as it is a well known fact the place was swarming with them. A few years since, it may be remembered, the gable end of a large mill in the Eastern District fell, much to the astonishment of the owners, as the foundation was considered very substantias. An investigation led to the discovery that the foundation had been undermined by rats until the building suddenly settled and one end came down.

#### REAL'S DEATH SENTENCE.

The Assessin of Police Officer Smedick-Real Before the Supreme Court-"The Mills of the Gods Grind Slowly"-The Culprit Doomed to Death-"The 5th of August"-Interview With the Prisoner.

It is an old proverb that the "mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine," and if over any man realized the force of that quotation John Real, the murderor of police officer Smedick over two years ago, must be that man. After numerous delays and the exertion of powerful influence in his behalf the law has slowly but very surely vindicated itself by adhering to the original decree of death.

Yesterday morning a very large audience assen b'ed'in the Oyer and Terminer room, partly attracted by the Sheridan murder trial and partly by the impression that John Real was to be sentenced there. as soon as Judge Barnard left that room to take him place with the other Judges in General Term room, the crowd poured into the latter room until behind

the railing it was densely packed.

When the General Term was opened District Attorney Garvin called the attention of the Court to the case of John Real. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus to produce him before the court, The writ was at once granted. The Court meanwhile proceeded with other business, announcing decisions and settling some formal matters. After a delay of some fifteen minutes Real was prought through the side door, and there was a brief moment of notice, while those on the rear benches rose to see what was

The District Attorney then rose, and after briefly reciting the proceedings in the case presented the remittitur from the Court of Appeals, and asked that the Court would now proceed to fix a day for the execution of the sentence.

Judge Ingraham then, amid the most intense silence, said:-"Real, stand up." The prisoner stood up with a smile and Judge Ingraham passed sentence as follows:—
"You have been tried, found guilty of the crime of

murder and sentenced to execution. You have had writs of error issued in your behalf to this court and to the Court of Appeals, and in consequence thereof the time fixed for the execution of your sentence has passed. Since that time the Court of Appeals have affirmed the judgment of conviction egainst you, and have sent back the papers with directions to proceed in the enforcement of the judgment. It becomes our duty, therefore, under the statute, to lesignate the day when the sentence of death heretofore passed upon you shall be carried into effect. The Court have agreed upon Friday, the 5th day of August, 1870, as the day upon which that sentence shall be carried into effect, and have directed a warrant to be issued to that effect." Real-"V ry good, sir."

The formal proceedings were then read by Mr. Sparks, the Deputy Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, after which Real was remanded to the Tombs. During the whole proceedings Real preserved a smiling face, and seemed far less affected than hus counsel, Judge Stuart. As he was being removed the crowd made a rush for the door, which was almost instantly closed, and the prisoner was re

Subsequently a HERALD reporter made a visit to Subsequently a Herald reporter made a visit to the Tombs, where Real is confined. It was after the sentence of the Court had been passed upon him and he had just come back from the dread ordeal. The iron gates opened to our representative, and it seemed almost cool in the shade of these immense stone walls which have seen so many gentuatales of suffering and death. Then there was the hot, close, sunny court to traverse, and once more a small barred gate which admitted to the inner prison. There the air, though somewhat close, was cool enough. A number of prisoners were walking around and airing their legs a little hefore being put back into their circumscribed cells. Some women, poor, forlorn, dejected creatures, were looking down from above, but seemed not to care to mix with the men or even the companic of their own sex who were around them.

"Real," shouted out the guardian of the place, a rather jovial, pleasant faced feilow and very fat.

"Here you are," and a compactly built, rather finely formed man stepped out from a cell adjoining. He came forward, and, on heating our representative's name, put forth his hand, and in a manner that signified a cordial welcome.

It was then time to scrutinize the face. It was the same determined, hard-looking nee which was spoken so much about when the man was first tried for his life. The mouth firmly drawn back and thin his, the eyes gray and without a look of either fear or sympathy. The hair reddish and scanity: the mustache red and bristing plentifully; the head small but well set. Evidently on the whole not a man of instinctively bad but rather determined impulses; one who would not forgive a wrong; one who would treasure a quarfelf one, in fact, who would do willian the nat done, not by thirst of blood, but calculated fevenge.

As he stood there leaning against the wall m an attitude of indifference he seemed the complete realization of the New York 'b'hoy," and that is the best and worst there can be said of him, and undoubted by he did what nine-ienths of his co the Tombs, where Real is confined. It was after the

ions would have done under similar circumstances. Reportes—You, of course, knew what would happen to-day?

REAT—My sentence? Oh! yes. And I didn't tremble at it. A paper said last week that when I received the news of my doom my jaw fell and I became livid with fear. Now if I was going to be taken out to-morrow my jaw wouldn't fail. I could walk to the gallows just as well then as I will a mouth hence.

walk to the gallows just to most hence.

REFORTER—Then you have no hope?

REAL—Hope? Not a bit.

REFORTER—Don't you think it just possible the Governor may commute your sentence?

REAL—I can't say that I think anything of the kind. He may, but I wouldn't bet' much on the chance. chance.

REPORTER—How do you like your quarters here?

REAL—Good enough, but I'm getting rather sick of them. The food is good and the attention good, but a breath of fresh air would be worth more than

all that.

REPORTER—You have never been out of here since the murder, have you? the murder, have you?

REAL—Except to the court and back, and that is all, but I should like to see a little of my old haunts before I die.

REFORTER—How long have you been here?

REAL—Very nearly two years.

REPORTER—Do you mix much with the other people?

REPORTER—Do you mix much with the other people?

REAL—Very little. Macfarland was the only one I had any sympathy for, and I was very glad to hear he was acquitted.

REPORTER—Do you repent what you have done?

REAL—No, I do not. Under similar circumstances you would have done the same, and any one would, in fact, who has any spunk in him. I had been hounded and persecuted long enough and I couldn't stand it, and if it was to do over again it would be just the same. Smedick was a bad man, ten times worse man than I am; and if the Judge and jury had known him as well as I did I don't think their verdict would have been so dead agains; me. I had hoped for better justice, but it's done and can't be helped.

REPORTER—Then you feel prepared to meet your

REPORTER—Then you feel prepared to meet your REAL-Quite; and I assure you I don't grumble at REPORTER-Did you expect the day would be so

REPORTER—Did you expect the day would be so near as August 5?

REAL—To tell you the truth, I didn't think much about it. I knew it had to come, and sooner or later didn't matter much.

REPORTER—I shall see you again, Real.

REAL—Do; I shall always be happy to talk with you; and of course you won't miss the final ceremony (with a significant move to the neck).

Here the interview terminated, and it was really a relief to get from the cool air within to the hot air without once more.

THE STABLE TRAGEDY.

How was Patrick Foley Brained ?- A Singu-Inr Affair.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Patrick Foley, who was found dead in the

table of his employers, Sixty-sixth street and Tenta avenue, on Sunday morning last, as previously re-ported in the Herald. It was thought at first that eceased had been kicked by one of the horses, deceased had been kicked by one of the horses, but some of deceased's friends thought he had been murdered. Time was accordingly given them by the Coroner to procure evidence to that effect, but they were unable to do so. It appeared in evidence that at midnight deceased was much under the influence of liquor and was left at the stable in that condition by two friends. Dr. Wooster Beach found that deceased had a fracture of the skull, which might have been caused by being kicked against the side of the stable or by a fail. In the opinion of the jury death was the result of an accidental fail, and they found accordingly.

## MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN HOBOKEM.

Carlstian F. Kech, a young druggist, while on a visit to Mr. Heyder, at the corner of Fifth and Washingion streets, on Wednesday night, voluntarily swallowed a dose of iaudanum, and lingered under its effects till noon yesterday, when he died. The deceased had recently met reverses in business and drank freely. He was unmarried and about twenty-six years of age. Coroner Crane will hold an in-